

Wisconsin Shows the Way Toward Our Fund Goal

Hats off to our Wisconsin readers! With \$119.50 from the Milwaukee Freedom of the Press Committee, and some \$80 from various individuals through the past week, they've gone above their original goal of \$750 and are now over the \$800 mark.

They've decided to shoot for \$1,000 to help fulfill the

Worker's \$60,000 fund campaign.

Two other areas have hit their targets and are still going ahead. Pittsburgh readers, with a goal of \$150, have contributed \$165; and Iowans have gone above their goal of \$50. Readers in the Minnesota-Dakotas area are within \$100 of their target of \$750.

With something over \$1,600 received over the weekend, we've got \$31,400 still to go to

complete the \$60,000, or little more than half.

We expect to hit the half-way mark before the Thanksgiving holiday Thursday. It will have taken us just about eight weeks to reach this half-way mark.

But we need, and are out to get, the second half of the drive completed in the four weeks between Thanksgiving and Christmas. We're confident that with the help of every reader and supporter we can do it.

We urge everyone who has not yet done so to get into this campaign.

If you have not yet sent your contribution, do so at once. You can send the total amount at once, or you can send two or three dollars a week until the campaign is completed.

If you've received a \$25 coupon book sent to Worker subscribers, make it your business to get it all filled out by collecting from shopmates, fellow-unionists, friends, neighbors,

relatives.

If you belong to an organization or group which supports the paper, get up a party or otherwise get the group to raise money for the campaign.

Received over the

weekend ----- \$ 1,613.50

Total to date ----- 28,590.94

STILL TO GO ----- \$31,409.06

Mail or wire your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N. Y. 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor, N. Y.

30 Businessmen in Peking from Britain

TOKYO, Nov. 22.—Thirty British businessmen arrived in Peking yesterday to begin trade talks with China, the Peking Radio reported today.

The broadcast said the group is made up of banking and commercial representatives who want to increase Britain's trade with People's China.

Daily Worker

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High Court Upholds 'Slum' Aid to Realtors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The U. S. Supreme Court today upheld the right of a city to acquire run-down areas for slum clearance and redevelopment and then sell or lease them to private developers.

The High Court's action cleared the way for a program here that is similar to many others in cities throughout the country.

VISHINSKY DIES, MOURNED IN UN

(For biography of Andrei Vishinsky see Page 3).

By JOSEPH CLARK and JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Andrei Januarevich Vishinsky died today of a heart attack. The 70-year-old representative of the Soviet Union was working on a speech at his desk in the Soviet delegation's Park Ave. headquarters.

The announcement of his death shocked and grieved other delegates of the 60-state organization and members

Segregation Hearing Again Put Off

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The U. S. Supreme Court today postponed arguments on ending segregation in public schools until Justice-designate John M. Harlan takes his seat in the court.

President Eisenhower has sent Harlan's nomination to the Senate

for confirmation but it will not be acted upon until January, at the earliest, when the new session of Congress convenes.

The hearings had been scheduled for Dec. 6.

The Senate Judiciary Committee last week decided not to act

on Harlan's nomination at the present session called to consider censuring Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis). Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) had objected to immediate consideration of the nomination.

Separate Trial for Youngest of 4 'Thrill Killers'

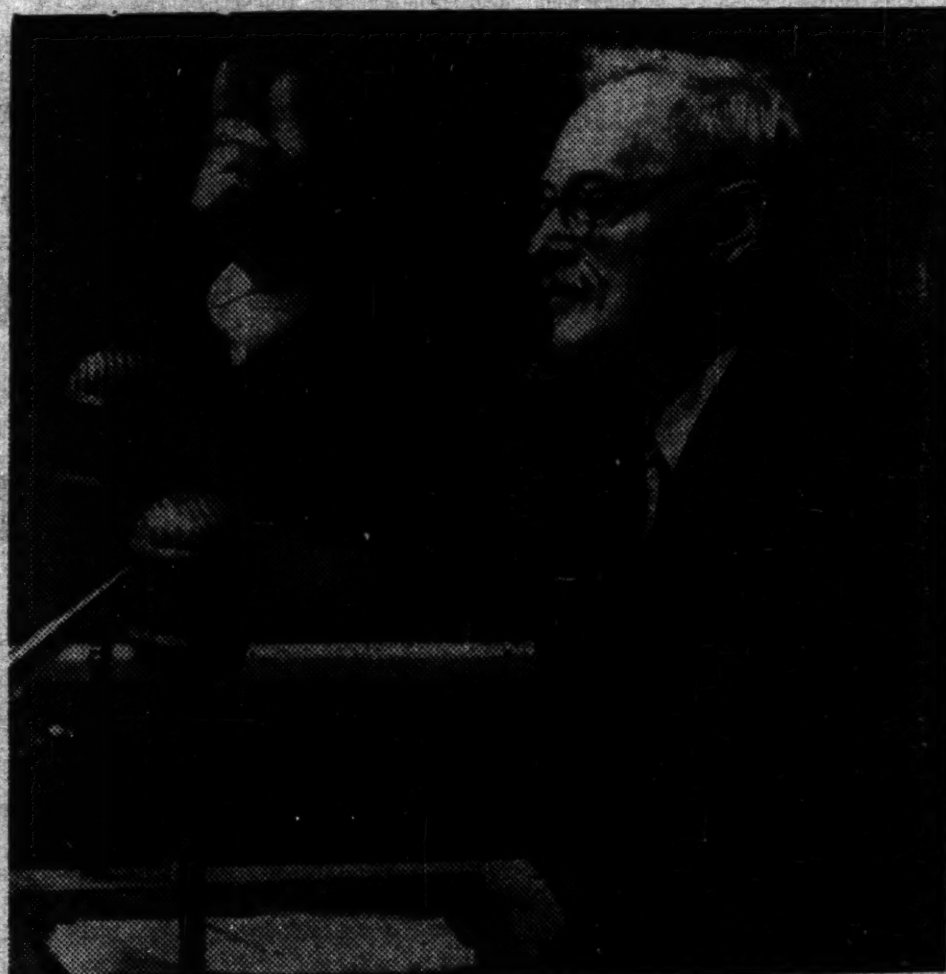
The youngest of four Brooklyn youths indicted for the "thrill" killing of a park bench sleeper was granted a severance of trial on the district attorney's motion yesterday, apparently confirming his reported willingness to testify against his three teen-aged confederates.

The trial of the boys, who allegedly admitted killing two men and horsewhipping two girls, got under way yesterday after a one-week adjournment following the selection of one juror.

Robert Trachtenberg, 15, was severed from the case on the mo-

tion of chief assistant district attorney Kenneth McCabe with the concurrence of his own attorney, trial lawyer Lloyd Paul Stryker.

The three remaining on trial on one charge of murder are Robert Koslow, 18; Melvin Mittman, 17, and Jerome Lieberman, 17.



ANDREI VISHINSKY

of the secretariat and press corps. Tributes and messages of sympathy poured into the Soviet delegation's headquarters almost immediately after the announcement.

The General Assembly convened in plenary session at 3:07 this afternoon in a memorial service to Vishinsky. In an extraordinary demonstration for peaceful coexistence, one delegation leader after another rose, walked to the rostrum, and made a brief and solemn speech.

Henry Cabot Lodge, representative of the U. S., said Vishinsky "had all the skills of the great debater—boldness, humor, change of pace, speed and the capacity instantly to pick on the point which suited his purpose. We saw him

here as a man who rendered most faithful service to his government." "It is perhaps of interest," continued Lodge, "that in the past fortnight he and I held several private meetings on the atoms-for-peace proposal, and that there was a greater atmosphere of cordiality than had existed at any time since

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Who's Who

The Big Operators in the McCarthy Petition Drive

See Page 3

vision on wheels

By GOTHAM

ME, I'M STRICTLY a General Motors man. Not like Charlie Wilson, you understand, but I've put my licks in for good old GM. Every car I've ever owned has come from GM, not fresh off the assembly lines but never more than a generation of autos removed.

In 1947 I got me a 1938 Olds and with a little tinkering here and there drove my 150 bucks worth out of it and into the junkyard, where I'm sure at least some of the scrap went into the steel that went into another GM car.

A few months ago we got a 1946 Chevy and so far there's nothing much to complain about if you don't count using your days off to work the car over to keep it running until the next day off.

So, you can readily understand why it is that each year

at this time I look forward with eager anticipation to the unveiling of GM's new model cars. I have a certain proprietary interest for all I know this car, in about 60,000 miles, two or three owners and several years away, may yet be the next auto I shall be tinkering with on my days off.

YESTERDAY I looked at the new Cadillac.

It's a beauty, especially the Eldorado convertible with its sweptback design "showing the influence of rocket-type aircraft design." Those saber-spoked wheels and the 270-horsepower V-8 engine really got me.

Usually I don't bother looking too closely at the price; eight or 10 years from now the price won't be the same anyway. But this time I glanced idly over the tag—\$6,375! Now,

I couldn't ante up the price of a tail light on that car. But even 60,000 miles from now, at a sharp rate of depreciation, I couldn't get close to the used-car price of this baby. And I'll be darned if I'll buy a car that's gone as much as 150,000 miles!

THEN I STARTED to day-dream how nice it would be if I had the dough for that Eldorado. I had the family gliding down a country road passing a cozy little bungalow. And my dream stopped at that bungalow. If I had \$6,375 I'd be able to put it down on the bungalow and we could get out of those crowded, seldom-heated rooms that go by the name of an apartment.

So I decided not to get a Cadillac 10 years from now. I'll leave the Caddies to Ike's cabinet.

CIO Raps High Fees In Welfare Funds

By GEORGE MORRIS

Labor wants a look into and a real say in the management of welfare and insurance plans now covering millions of organized workers, CIO spokesmen yesterday declared at hearings of the CIO's Ethical Practices Committee taking place in Commodore Hotel.

The hearings are taking place before a panel that consists of executives of four of the major life insurance companies that carry the bulk of the group insurance plans, some independent consultants in the field and the insurance experts of several of the CIO's major unions.

The hearings by the CIO, to conclude today, were prompted by the disclosures earlier in the year of racketeering in welfare funds, mainly in several locals of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

Alfred Bohlinger, New York State Commissioner of Insurance, who conducted the public racketeering exposure in a manner to throw discredit upon the entire labor movement, was invited to address the panel, but sent a letter declining to do so.

All union spokesmen deplored the effort to throw mud at the entire labor movement for abuses affecting an infinitesimal percentage of the organized workers. They placed main stress on the commission and agency system that is in operation in the insurance field. They pointed out that such lush commissions for no real service have been one of the main grounds upon which racketeers have operated.

Along with the commissions are other excessive administrative expenditures that have made the cost of welfare funds expensive. On top of this, the union spokesmen said, is the refusal of the insurance companies to make known to unions a detailed accounting of the tremendous overhead.

Murray Latimer, who has often represented the CIO on Welfare Insurance matters, said the average administrative charge for five of the major insurance companies run to 9.6 percent of the amount paid in benefits.

Jerome Pollack of the CIO's auto; Bernard Greenberg of steel and Joseph Swire of the electrical unions, gave examples of even higher percentages for commissions and administrative purposes, especially where plans for smaller firms are involved.

Swire, describing one case that netted an expenditure of commissions and other charges of one half million in the case of one welfare plan and \$200,000 annually for every year for the nine following years, said, "If that isn't featherbedding, then I don't know what

featherbedding is."

The union negotiated the plan, he said. The agent who collected the handsome commission hadn't performed a bit of service. But when the union sought an accounting with the view of obtaining more for the welfare dollar that was negotiated, the insurance company refused to explain on the ground that the insurance is sold to the company.

The representatives of the unions generally opposed new legislation to "regulate" welfare funds, but some did favor laws requiring companies to make available information on administrative costs and laws to abolish or put some limit on commissions.

Spokesmen of the companies who read prepared statements defended the agency and commission system. They hedged on questions from union spokesmen on how a union could obtain a detailed accounting on insurance administrative costs.

Martin E. Segal, pension and welfare consultant who advises many unions on insurance plans, upheld the position of the union on the commission charge. He said that from many cases that were brought to light, "it is clear that the payment of excessive commissions has provided the most ready method of corrupting welfare funds. Large commissions are sometimes paid to people who render no services for them and, often enough, the recipient of these excessive fees invest them in bribery and kickbacks."

He favored the elimination of commissions in the group welfare field.

Segal said the offer of high commissions to brokers and agents to induce them to bring welfare

fund business to insurance firms has brought a "new evil" into the business.

"There is a new type of racketeer," he said, "who calls himself an insurance consultant and piously proclaims that he accepts no commissions, that he deals directly with insurance companies and that he 'saves' the commissions involved for the welfare plan."

"Anyone familiar with the insurance laws of the state of New York knows that such savings are not possible when the plan is underwritten by a commission paying company. The truth of the matter is that such companies—and they are a complete and overwhelming majority—must either pay the commissions to someone or keep the commissions for the company's own profit."

Chiang Navy Sinks 2 Japan Fishing Boats

TOKYO, Nov. 22.—An unidentified warship shelled and sank two Japanese fishing boats near the Tachen Islands today, killing two fishermen and wounding three. Japan sent an armed patrol boat to investigate.

The attack occurred about 200 miles east of the Tachens.

TAIPEH, Formosa, Nov. 22.—Chiang Kai-shek's war ministry today claimed it sank two "Red Chinese warships" in a "sea battle" east of the Tachen Islands today.

METHODIST BISHOPS ASSAIL ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE UMT

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church last night condemned Universal Military Training in a policy message to the church's more than 9,000,000 members.

At the same time the bishops endorsed the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling. Noting that a proposal for UMT "threatens to rise again," the

bishops said that Nazi Germany and imperial Japan perished despite military training. "Militarism as a way of life is a foe of democracy and our forefathers fled to these shores to escape it," they said.

"We call upon our people to prevent any attempt to fasten peacetime conscription on the American people."

Vishinsky Death Mourned in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

I became the representative of the U. S. here.

"He represented one of the world's great powers at the United Nations with extraordinary energy and resourcefulness and at a momentous period in world history. He played an influential part in the life of his time. He was significant not only because of the important government which he represented but because he was very much of a personage in his own right."

"We who vigorously disagreed with him so often respected his talent. The sympathy of the U. S. delegation goes out to his widow, his daughter and to the Soviet delegation."

TURNING POINT

Speakers from every country on every continent emphasized that his death came at what to be a turning point in world history, when there seemed to be an easing of world tensions and real progress toward agreement on disarmament and the control and development of atomic energy in the interests of mankind. They paid tributes to Vishinsky's efforts toward these ends.

French Premier Pierre Mendes-France recalled his first meeting with Vishinsky in Algiers in 1942, during World War II. He evoked the memory of Stalingrad and the enormous contribution of the Soviet Union toward victory over the common foe, and paid a moving tribute to Vishinsky.

"At his grave I place the memory of days gone by when all of us, side by side, were striving for common victory," declared the French Premier.

India's V. K. Krishna Menon, whose speech in the First Committee had been interrupted by the announcement of Vishinsky's death, spoke eloquently of his own relationship with the chief of the Soviet Union's delegation.

"We found Mr. Vishinsky always friendly," said Krishna Menon, "and his opposition was that of a strong but generous opponent. He did not carry with it any personal hostility, or lack of understanding of our position. The United Nations has lost a very powerful debater and intellect, and a great statesman."

"It is particularly to be regretted that his death should have come at a time when healthy changes were on the horizon. He would have played a great part in assisting in the promotion of these, as was evident in his recent speeches. He could be as conciliatory as he was insistent, as understanding as he was firm. His friendship with us was of the warmest, and he was genial to all of us, including the most junior members of our delegation. My relations with him was always most frank and free, and differences of standpoint did not alter this."

"Mr. Vishinsky was a firm supporter of the United Nations, and even in the worst days of conflict he never wavered in his support of the United Nations and its usefulness."

Israeli representative Abba Eban declared his delegation "shared the grief of the international community." He praised Vishinsky as "an eloquent and devoted spokesman of the Soviet Union," paid tribute to his deep attachment to the United Nations, and noted what he called "Vishinsky's increasingly tranquil voice" during the recent period. Eban said Vishinsky's death "leaves the United Nations poorer in intellectual resources."

With all United Nations business suspended, the delegates de-



VISHINSKY

voted all their conversation to Vishinsky's death.

The delegates' speeches were made in solemn, earnest tones, and without exception stressed the greater opportunities that have come about in the recent period for achieving agreement on long-standing disputed issues, and all that Vishinsky did to help bring them about.

At the end of the tributes, Arkady Sobolev, Vishinsky's deputy who once served as assistant Secretary-General of the UN, expressed the thanks of the Soviet delegation for the condolences on the death of "the fiery, doughty, indomitable fighter for international cooperation and peace." The plenary was then adjourned.

Elsewhere also, news of his death brought expressions of sympathy and regret. In Washington, Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Iowa), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declared: "I know all Americans interested in the United Nations will regret Mr. Vishinsky's death because he gave several instances of his hope that the Soviet Union and the United States could be drawn into closer cooperative efforts."

SOVIET STATEMENT

The delegation of the USSR issued a statement which declared:

"The permanent delegation of the USSR to the United Nations announces with deep grief the sudden death of A. Y. Vishinsky, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, and head of the delegation of the USSR to the ninth session of the General Assembly, on the morning of Nov. 22, 1954."

"Mr. Vishinsky died at 9:30 a.m. this morning at the headquarters of the permanent delegation of the USSR to the United Nations, 680 Park Avenue, New York, of an acute heart attack."

Although Vishinsky appeared ill during the morning, according to Sobolev, his death came as a shock and surprise to his colleagues on the USSR delegation.

Last night he had attended a dinner for Mendes-France at the Park Avenue home of Henri Hoppenot, chief French delegate, and had left about midnight.

He was said to have appeared in good health at the dinner party.

On Saturday, Vishinsky had visited Ambassador Lodge at the headquarters of the U. S. delegation to discuss the latest Soviet amendment to President Eisenhower's "atoms-for-peace" plan.

The Soviet representative was to have attended the Assembly plenary today to hear Mendes-France. Later, he was expected to speak in the First Committee debate on the atoms-for-peace resolution in a search for unanimous agreement on that project.

Vishinsky is survived by his wife and daughter.

Who's Who

THE BIG OPERATORS IN THE McCARTHY PETITION DRIVE

By HARRY RAYMOND

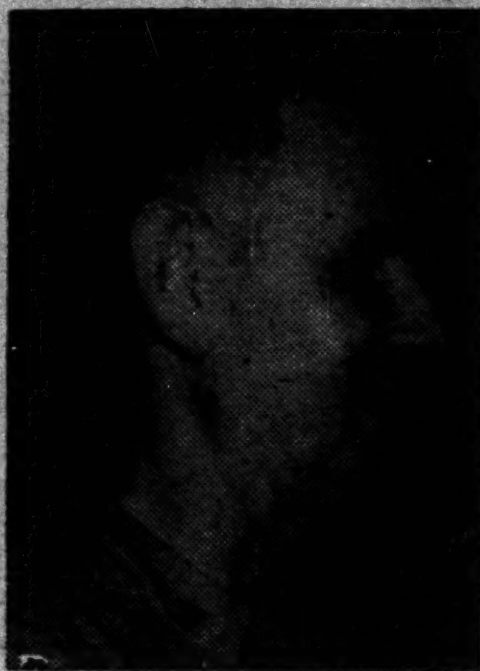
The highly-publicized drive to quash the Senate committee resolution to censure Sen. Joe McCarthy has behind it not only a most formidable gathering of fascist-minded military brass, but the list of top executives and sponsors of the two major national pro-Joe organizations reads like a big business "Who's Who."

Centers of the new save-Joe crusade are in New York City and Chicago. They are the chief nests of American fascism.

Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin is spreading heavily-financed fascist propaganda far and wide from his headquarters in New York's Hotel Roosevelt, where he is serving as chief of staff for the newly-formed committee seeking 10,000,000 signatures on save-Joe petitions. This group has chosen the name: "Ten Million Americans Mobilize for Justice."

Second Group

The second group, claiming independent organizational status, is called "For America." It was



STRATEMEYER

formed in Chicago last May at a luncheon sponsored by Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher and editor of the Chicago Tribune. Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the Chicago group, said his organization "expects to obtain the subscription of 10,000,000 American citizens to its principles." Many of

its officers and sponsors are also serving as leaders of the New York organization.

Leaders of both groups have publicly declared their purpose goes far beyond the McCarthy censure issue. Their target is a broad one. They are out to capture the controlling influence over national policies.

They are operating principally for aggressive wars to establish a course and to choke off all opposition through a policy of fascism, to abolish such current government activities as social security, public housing, TVA and to severely cut back federal powers to tax corporations, business and wealthy individuals.

Military Clique

The military clique which dominates the New York organization is headed by Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, U. S. Air Force commander in Korea. He is chairman of "Ten Million Americans Mobilize for Justice." He organized and led the napalm bombing attacks which laid waste to Ko-



VAN FLEET

rean towns and cities and slaughtered untold thousands of civilian men, women and children.

Stratemeyer, an advocate of aerial bombing of China, is also a member of the policy committee of the Chicago "For America" group.

Besides Admiral Crommelin,

other military brass guiding the New York groups, are Lieut. Gen. Pedro A. del Valle, former commander of the First Marine division; John R. O'Brien, Passaic, N. J., past commander of the Marine Corps League; Commodore Fred C. Reinicke, New York City; Admiral William H. Standley, former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow; Major W. Floyd Jackson, Wilmington, Del., and Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Eighth Army commander in Korea. Van Fleet is vice-chairman of the New York group.

Buttressing the warlike generals and admirals in the save-Joe petition drive are the tycoons of finance and industry serving on Gen. Stratemeyer's national committee. Their network spreads across the country and into foreign lands. Among the top big business operators on the New York committee are:

• Loren Murphy Berry, 1155 Ridgeway, Dayton, O. Berry, Owner and general manager of L. M. Berry & Co., Hulman Building, Dayton, he is one of the top

(Continued on page 6)

Text of the Official Biography Of Andrei Y. Vishinsky

1883: Born in Odessa on Dec. 10.

1901: Left high school and entered Kiev University. Took part in Revolutionary Movement in South Russia, 1902 onward.

1905: Organized armed groups of the Social Democratic Party in Caucasus; Secretary of Baku Soviet of Workers' Deputies. Was repeatedly punished, deported, arrested and served a sentence of one year's fortress detention in connection with Baku railroad strike of December 1905. Wounded by terrorists of the counter-revolutionary "Union of the Russian People," 1907.

1913: Graduated in Faculty of Law of Kiev University; granted permission to pursue studies in preparation for professorship in Faculty of Criminal Law and Procedure; was then rejected on political grounds and had to return to Baku.

1913-1917: Worked on food supply questions in the Moscow Food Administration and in the People's Commissariat for Food; acted as head of the Distribution Department. Was active in literature and teaching during this time.

1915: Became Attorney-at-law at the Moscow Bar.

1920-1921: Taught at Moscow University; acted as Dean of the Faculty of Economics at the Plekhanov Institute of Economics, Moscow.

1923-1925: Public Prosecutor in the Collegium of Criminal Law of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR; simultaneously, professor in the Faculty of Criminal Procedure at the first Moscow University.

1925-1928: Rector of the Moscow State University.

1928-1931: Member of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR; head of Board of Professional Training and Deputy President of State Academic Council.

1928: President of special tribunal of Supreme Court of USSR for the Shakhti trial.

1930: President of special tribunal of Supreme Court of USSR for trial of the Industrial Party.

1931 - 1933: Public Prosecutor of the Republic and Deputy People's Commissar for Justice of the USSR.

1933-1935: Chief Deputy Public Prosecutor of the USSR. Awarded the title of Doctor of State and Social Sciences, 1935.

1933-1936: Acted as state prosecutor in the following well-known trials: the Metro-Vickers trial,

1933; the trial of the United Trotskyist-Zinoviev Terrorist Centre, 1936; the trial of the Parallel Trotskyist Centre, 1937; the trial of the United Anti-Soviet Right-Trotskyist Bloc, 1938.

1935-1939: Public Prosecutor of the USSR. Member of Central Executive Committee, 1935-1937.

1937-1941: Director of the Law Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Editor of the journal "Soviet State and Law."

1937 onward: Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of USSR for Volk District (Province of Saratov).

1946: Elected at 22nd session of Supreme Soviet of USSR as President of Commission for Amendments and Additions to the Constitution of the USSR. Presented a report of draft amendments and additions to the Constitution of the USSR to the 3rd session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (1947).

1939: Regular member of USSR Academy of Sciences and member of its Presidium.

1939: At the 18th Congress of the CPSU (B) elected member of Central Committee and member of Commission on Modification of the Programme of the CPSU (B).

1939-1944: Deputy President of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

1940-1946: was First Deputy of Foreign Affairs (Deputy Foreign Minister); from March 1946: Deputy Foreign Minister for General Questions; Since 1940: First Deputy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

1943: Representative of the USSR on the Advisory Council for Italy.

1945: (a) Member of the Soviet Delegation at the Crimea Conference of the heads of the three Great Powers;

(b) Political adviser for German questions and member of the Soviet Delegation for the signature of the Act of Surrender of Germany;

(c) Member of Soviet Delegation at Tripartite Conference of Heads of Governments at Potsdam;

1946: (a) Member of Soviet Delegation at Paris and New York sessions Council Foreign Ministers

(b) Member Soviet Delegation at Paris Peace Conference;

1947-Member Soviet Delegation at Moscow Session Council of Foreign Ministers.

1947-1953-Member of Soviet

delegation to UN General Assembly and head of Soviet delegation at a series of General Assemblies. Has been awarded five Orders of Lenin (last one Dec. 9, 1953) for his birthday (70th).

1949-1953-Minister of Foreign Affairs for the USSR.

1953 to present-First Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent USSR delegate to the United Nations.

1946-1950: Head of Soviet Delegation to General Assembly sessions of the UN. Principal scientific works of A. Y. Vishinsky:

1-"Outline of History of Communism."

2-"Course of Criminal Procedure."

3-"The Judicial System of the USSR."

4-"Criminal Law Procedure."

5-"Theory of Judicial Evidence in Soviet Law" (and a number of other works).

In 1947 A. Y. Vishinsky was awarded the Stalin Prize (First Grade) for his monograph "Theory of Judicial Evidence." For services to the Soviet State, A. Y. Vishinsky has been awarded the Order of Lenin (five times), the Labor Order of the Red Banner of the USSR, and two medals: "For the Defense of Moscow" and "For Valiant Labor in the Great Patriotic War."

One Week

Twenty Guatemalan patriots are scheduled to die before firing squads of President Carlos Castillo Armas by the end of this month. About 80 more are slated for later execution.

All liberty-loving Americans are urged to act to prevent these murders. Send protests and pleas for clemency to Ambassador Jose Luis Cruz Salazar, Guatemalan Embassy, 1614 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Protest to President Eisenhower, whose State Department put Castillo Armas in power.

McC TOO SICK FOR SENATE, BUT NOT FOR TV

The National Broadcasting Company said yesterday that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy had asked for 15 minutes of television time Thanksgiving Day to speak on the Senate censure committee's charges against him. NBC said it had taken the request "under advisement."

California CIO Calls for Aid to Censure Drive

By TED KAY

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 22.—The CIO California Industrial Union Council, speaking for 250,000 workers in the state's basic industries, has called for full and active support of the Senate motion censuring Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

The council's officers and executive board issued the statement prior to the opening of the council's fifth annual convention. They called upon the GOP to "... expel those authoritarian elements which seek to seize power in the name of Republicanism."

Republican officials and members in California as well as others were urged to call upon the state's two Republican Senators, William Knowland and Thomas Kuchel, to support the Watkins Committee recommendation of censure.

Asquith to McCarthyism, the statement declared would "... not only destroy the Republican party but perhaps divide the United States to the point where the democratic process of our two party system is truly in danger."

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Cal) told the opening day session of the convention in the civic auditorium here the recent elections proved to the Republicans "... McCarthyism can be practiced without McCarthy."

The labor-backed Congressman said, "The junior Senator from Wisconsin," he stated, "was kept out of the campaign. His services were performed with more ease and grace—and with more zeal—by Vice President Nixon."

He called upon the CIO in California to start political action now for the '56 elections when "... the final judgment of the Eisenhower administration will be made."

Impact of growing unemployment was evident in the officers' report handed the delegates, who represent such industries as steel, auto, oil, rubber, textile and packinghouse.

The officers' report shows that although 29 new locals affiliated with the council during the past year the net increase in affiliated membership was only 207. The new affiliations barely offset shrinking membership due to unemployment.

8 Indicted For Silence at Witchhunts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A Federal Grand Jury today indicted eight persons on contempt of Congress charges for refusing to answer questions by Congressional witchhunt committees.

The indictments charge that the eight persons appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee and "unlawfully refused" to answer pertinent questions.

If convicted, each would be liable to a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine and one year in prison for each count in the indictment.

Those indicted were:

Lawrence Baker Arguimbau, Cambridge, Mass., an associate professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 12 counts.

Marcus Singer, Ithaca, N. Y., a professor of zoology at Cornell University, 22 counts.

Mrs. Goldie E. Watson, Philadelphia, a teacher at Martha Washington public school in Philadelphia, 5 counts. Mrs. Watson cited the First Amendment.

Bernhard Deutch, Philadelphia, a student at the University of Pennsylvania, 5 counts.

John T. Watkins, Rock Island, Ill., former official of the Farm Equipment Workers Union and now an official in a CIO United Auto Workers Union Local, 7 counts.

Lloyd Berenblatt, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., one-time faculty member at the University of Michigan and at Vassar, 5 counts.

Barrows Dunham, of Cynwyd, Pa., 2 counts.

Millie Markson of Silver Spring, Md., 6 counts.

Political Action--Coast to Coast

Labor Activity in Primary, Need for Chicago Election

By CARL HIRSCH

BETWEEN Thanksgiving and Washington's birthday, the city of Chicago will be buzzing with its liveliest local election campaign in many a decade. The mayoralty primary and the aldermanic elections, both on Feb. 22, will pretty much determine Chicago's chances for a major improvement in city administration.

Many Chicagoans are aroused over the possibilities. This is a city vexed over its failure to get the kind of enlightened local administration that other cities have been able to win in recent years. It is a city struggling in a morass of real issues.

But the slogans of "reform" and "beat the machine" have proved before to be inadequate. It was these slogans that catapulted Mayor Martin J. Kennelly into the City Hall in 1947.

Kennelly was a "non-machine" Democrat, a wealthy businessman who was going to replace the corrupt City Hall gang with "an efficient business administration."



KENNELLY

KENNELLY proved to be not only a willing stooge of the boodlers but he was also a more direct channel for control of the city by Big Business interests, the LaSalle Street bankers, the utility trusts, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and the State Street Council.

Eight years of Kennelly have given Chicago the worst problems of any large city in the U. S. It has led to crises in the schools, in transit, in local corruption, in taxation, in juvenile delinquency. In these eight years, Chicago has become world notorious for its racist violence, its Peoria Street, its Trumbull Park.

The "reform" mayor, Kennelly, has shown an incredible callousness toward the people, an indifference to popular protest and demand.

The Democrats have controlled the City Hall for 22 years. Although operating a thoroughly corrupt political machine, the Democrats have in the past found it necessary to show some responsiveness to the people's needs.

However, the "non-machine" Kennelly has revealed an arrogance that is even disturbing to the Democratic Party's workers in the wards

and precincts. Some of them have reported in that they are no longer able to "sell" Kennelly to the voters.

IN SPITE of the widespread dissatisfaction, most Chicago voters are still hoping to achieve some kind of an improvement through the Democratic Party. They have had their bitter experiences with a corrupt machine administration and with a reactionary Big Business administration masked as "reform." Democrats will probably get another chance to produce something better.

In Chicago, the Republican Party is widely recognized as the party of extreme reaction. It is clearly the preferred party of Big Business, the party of most anti-labor industrialists, the worst racist landlords, the most rabid McCarthyites.

The GOP is in the control of such sinister figures as Col. Robert R. McCormick, pro-fascist publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

In each of the last half-dozen city elections, the GOP has pro-

duced as a candidate one of their own hacks, easily spotted by the voters as a stooge of reaction. This will probably happen again. However, there are also some in the GOP who have recognized that a winning Republican candidate must have the proper camouflage, and have acted accordingly.

The candidate they have chosen is Robert Merriam, a young alderman from the Hyde Park area. Merriam is the son of a University of Chicago liberal political scientist who once ran for mayor on the "reform" ticket.

IN YOUNG Merriam's two terms in the City Council, he has equipped himself with a series of mayoralty slogans: "Reform," "Economy," "Anti-Machine," "Anti-Crime."

Always a Democrat, Merriam began two years flirting with the Republican nomination for mayor. In announcing his Republican candidacy last Saturday, Merriam made it clear that he had made himself acceptable to a section of the GOP high command.

Nothing more clearly exposes the thinness of Merriam's "liberal" pretensions on the main issues facing the city. On the day before his mayoralty announcement, Merriam, who heads the City Council Committee on Housing, accepted a new city policy which would reduce the public housing program and keep inter-racial projects out of "restricted" areas.

Merriam's policy toward labor is indicated by his bitter opposition to the raising of the wages of low-paid city employees. On many other big issues he is carefully uncommitted. While posing as a "Fusion" LaGuardia-type candidate, Merriam is obviously being used to lure the voters into the Republican net.

Merriam's candidacy is attracting some liberal forces in the city who are ready to chase the "reform" wil-o-the-wisp into the reactionary



Ending 20-year GOP rule in Pennsylvania, Democrat George M. Leader, shown here with his wife and children, was elected governor Nov. 2d. Unions in the state, hard-hit by unemployment, campaigned vigorously for Leader, a chicken farmer.

Republican camp.

However, it is still a question as to how far this will cut away developing coalition of labor, Negro and liberal groups which proved so effective in the Nov. 2 congressional elections.

THAT joint action retired the three most rabid McCarthyites running in Chicago congressional districts in one-two-three order. However, the problem of carrying the developing coalition into the city election with full effectiveness is the most decisive question of this campaign.

The Negro people have the worst grievance against the Democratic city administration. The Kennelly regime has revealed its anti-Negro bias in a series of acts of indifference to the special housing and health problems of the Negro people, to the need for a city FEPC, to the demand for prosecuting the racist mobsters, to the insistence on greater Negro representation in the city government.

But while thundering the slogan, "Kennelly Must Go!" Chicago's Negro community has taken a positive approach toward winning a Democratic city administration

tion which will serve all the people.

The labor movement has much at stake in this city election. However, both the AFL and CIO officialdom tend to take a "sit-it-out" approach to the important in-fighting on issues and candidates. This has weakened the possibility of getting one or more acceptable candidates in the Democratic primary.

The coalition forces will be welded together in this campaign to the extent that a clear-cut fight develops to win a better city administration, to defeat the forces of GOP reaction, racism and McCarthyism.

13,225 Votes

In Spokane for Negro Attorney

SPOKANE, Nov. 22.—Carl Maxey, Spokane Negro attorney, was given 13,225 votes and ran second in a field of five for position No. 4, justice of the peace.

Kathryn Ann Mautz, with 18,468 votes was the winner.

How Detroit Elected Diggs to Congress

By TOMMY DENNIS

DETROIT.

THE ELECTION of Charles C. Diggs, Jr., as the first Negro from Michigan in Congress is a victory of great importance. The Negro people and their progressive white

allies have won a ten-year fight to break the lily-white character of our state delegation in Congress. Important as this victory is, it should be seen as a breakthrough.

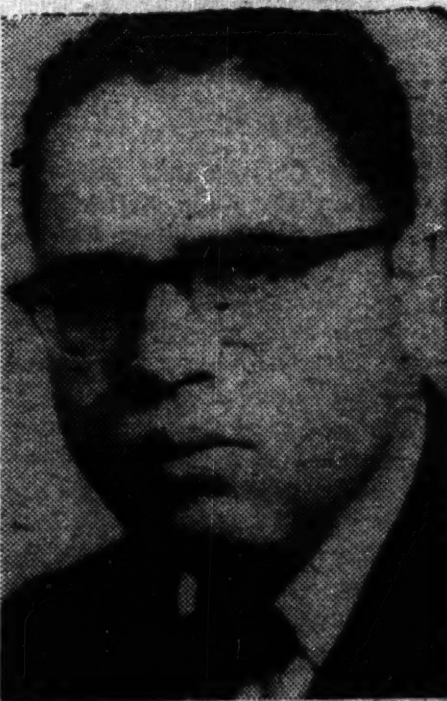
Democratic forces cannot rest on their laurels even with this important victory. There is still a long way to go and many more battles to be won before the Negro people in Michigan get adequate representation in Congress. One Congressman for Michigan's 450,000 Negroes is not enough. It is an important milestone in the march toward full equality.

The election of Diggs is not only an historic victory for the Negro people, but is also a victory for the working class and other democratic forces. Diggs' pro-labor record in the State Legislature, his openly identifying himself with the interests of labor, and his campaigning on a platform calling for the repeal of the T-H Law, the Walter-McCarran Act, for a Federal FEPC Law with teeth, for low cost, low

rent housing, etc., marks him as a welcome addition to Congress.

THE ELECTION of Diggs was a resounding defeat for the racists. Republican candidate Landon Knight, son of millionaire owner of the Detroit Free Press, and his supporters openly injected vile racist propaganda into the elections in a last minute effort to swing the white voters away from Diggs. These voters gave their answer. Nearly half of the white voters who went to the polls voted for Diggs. This is in marked contrast to the primaries where the white vote for Diggs was practically nil. A closer examination of the final returns in the 13th Congressional District will undoubtedly show even more evidence of wide support from the white electorate.

THE ELECTION of Diggs represents an important step in the direction of realizing the goal of a big change in the Congress of 1958. There are some lessons to be



DIGGS

learned from the Diggs campaign, that are important to progressive and anti-McCarthy forces. The most important of these are:

1.—That the forging of an all-class united front of the Negro people is a major decisive factor to winning victories in the fight for full equality for the Negro people. It is of signal importance that left

and progressive Negro forces grasp the significance of this lesson in order to conduct a more vigorous struggle against ideas and practices which help keep them isolated from the main stream of the Negro people's movement. This solidarity and the rejection of a nationalist "go it alone" approach is one of the prerequisites for achieving Negro-white unity in the struggle for Negro rights.

2.—That the active support and participation of the white workers through their union in the fight for more representation for the Negro people in government is the other major decisive factor in winning victories in this field. It is in working to win white workers and organized labor to the struggle for Negro rights that white progressive and left forces have been weak, even in this election. This weakness must be overcome if the workers are to play their full role in the battle for freedom and white-Negro unity strengthened.

The third thing of importance can be learned from this campaign is that the understanding of the white workers has developed to the point where they will give support to a Negro to represent them in

prominent political posts. Congressman is one of the highest offices to which the voter has the opportunity to directly elect a person to represent them. Since white workers have shown a willingness to send a Negro to Congress, one can see greater possibilities to get support from the white masses necessary to elect a Negro to the Board of Education and to the Circuit Court bench in the spring elections.

If the importance of these conclusions are grasped and applied in the coming struggles even greater strides can be made in the struggle for Negro rights. Victories on this front will help greatly in realizing the goal of peace and democracy in America.

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ANDREI VISHINSKY

ANDREI VISHINSKY'S sudden death yesterday is a serious loss to all peoples of every land who yearn for peace and economic security and who are fighting now to win or to preserve their national independence.

For Vishinsky dedicated his life to the cause of achieving these universal goals for which mankind has striven so long and at such cost in blood and toil.

It was Vishinsky's good fortune to live in a time when the realization of these goals became feasible and imminent. And he unselfishly contributed his uncommon talents and indefatigable spirit to the struggles which today bring them within the reach of a majority of the human race.

Vishinsky had no peers in debate. The logic, wit, great erudition and depth of feeling which inspired his oratory impelled even his most bitter antagonists to respect him.

And when death came it found him, as we Americans say, "with his boots on," bent over his desk, preparing a speech on international cooperation in the development of atomic energy for the benefit of ALL mankind.

We mourn his loss. For like a growing body of other Americans who rejected the mean efforts of petty men in high places to vilify him, we say in Vishinsky's persistent struggles to strengthen the United Nation, to reduce tension and convince his fellow diplomats of the necessity and possibility of peaceful coexistence, the assertion of those principles on which the security of our own country depends.

He was a friend of America and the American people.

HIS CAUSE IS THE SOUTH'S

THE NEW, swelling winds of anti-McCarthyism in our country are worrying Attorney General Brownell and his army of sleuths. Brownell may be embarrassed by McCarthy the man, but he and the rest of the administration still value the ism.

So they keep assailing inalienable liberties of Americans in order to keep the McCarthyite pot boiling. This week they used the Smith Act again in order to arrest Junius Scales, workingclass leader in North Carolina. It will be difficult for Brownell and his lawyers to deceive Negro and white people of North Carolina with the fable that Scales is some sort of "foreign agent."

North Carolinians know Scales and his background too well for that. Born and educated in the state, Scales is the grandson of a former governor of North Carolina. But the Justice Department has not only arrested him under the democracy-destroying Smith Act; it has even held him on \$100,000 bail, which amounts to no bail at all. Friends of democracy should call for immediate reduction of bail.

So long as Brownell can use the Smith Act for the prosecution of Americans, the liberties of all are in danger. America needs to speak out more firmly against prosecutions under the Smith Act, and for repeal of the Act itself.

And a powerful step toward setting back the McCarthyite salient would be to urge Christmas amnesty for all Smith Act political prisoners, as proposed last week by the committee which launched a Christmas amnesty drive.

BIAS IN THE SCHOOL BOARD

THE ONLY Negro member of the Board of Education, the Rev. John M. Coleman, has stated publicly that he will not accept a second reappointment to the seven-year post when his term expires in May.

The Rev. Coleman, well-known in the Bedford-Stuyvesant community for his conservatism, charged anti-Negro prejudice in the Board of Education.

He cited the failure of Superintendent Jansen to appoint a qualified Negro as associate superintendent. He cited Jansen's low estimate of Negroes in general, and the difficulty of getting principals and teachers sympathetic to Negroes.

The only Negro who has served a full term on the Board of Education, Rev. Coleman was appointed because of a long, hard-fought campaign for more democracy in our schools, led, among others, by Communist City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

In any event, whatever the Rev. Coleman's decision will be, there are two vacancies on the Board of Education—George Timone is now a judge, and Arthur Levitt is our new state controller.

A school system whose aim is integration of all groups in our democracy should not need another campaign to fill the posts with representatives of those groups who make up most of the pupils and thus far have no voice in school policies—labor, Negroes, Puerto Ricans.

Mayor Wagner this week vowed a war to the death against graft and corruption in city agencies. What about raising the gunshots to the bias and class snobbery that has kept the Board of Education a rich man's club?

Alexander Trachtenberg Hailed By CP on His 70th Birthday

Creetings to Alexander Trachtenberg on his 70th birthday today were rendered yesterday by the National Committee of the Communist Party. The committee's statement follows:

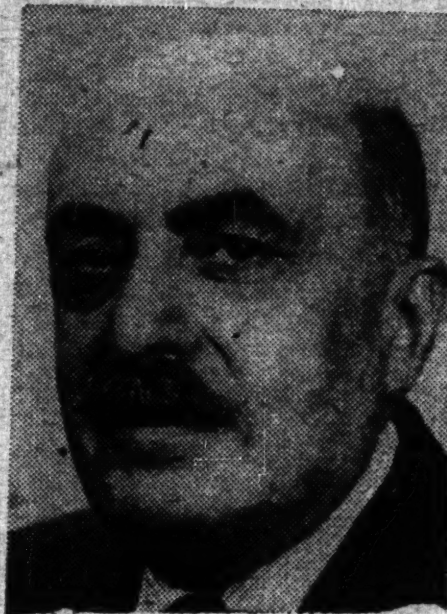
Hearty comradesly greetings to our dear indomitable comrade, Alexander Trachtenberg, on his 70th birthday! Homage to him for a lifetime of devoted and tireless leading activity in the labor and Marxist movement, for the great confidence and unrelenting energy with which he continues his lifework in the shadow of a three-year prison sentence under the fascist thought-control Smith Act! For his steadfast dedication to the Communist principles for which he has always stood!

Alexander Trachtenberg is a bright example to all lovers of peace and democracy. His work covers a half century of uninterrupted leadership as administrator, editor, publisher, lecturer, writer, teacher, organizer of labor education and research, and candidate for public office.

Arrested with 16 other Communist leaders, he was placed in the dock, together with the Marxist-Leninist books he has published and distributed for 30 years. He staunchly reaffirmed his identity with the triumphant theory of social progress, Marxism-Leninism, and its deep roots in the American labor movement and cultural life in general.

In his own work and person, Alexander Trachtenberg embodies and defends the vital American democratic tradition, of which Marxism is an integral part. The monopolists and their prosecutors now try to make this tradition appear alien and hostile to the American way of life.

The Smith Act trials of books and ideas jail Communists because of their convictions. These notorious frameups threaten to bring the darkness of fascism upon all political and cultural life in the land. They aim to place the entire labor movement and the



TRACHTENBERG

American people at the mercy of the warmakers. Defending his life-long activities, Alexander Trachtenberg defends the very cultural and political freedom for which the American people have fought since the founding of the Republic.

The publishing activities of Alexander Trachtenberg have enlarged and enriched the basic and vital literature available to the American people.

Under his direction many writings of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, previously unavailable in this country, have been published. He brought the great works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin to the American public.

Under his direction the writings of workingclass and peoples' leaders in many countries have been translated and published, helping us understand the world we live in.

With his unflagging energy, he has helped build up a significant body of literature by American Marxist and progressive writers on U.S. history, the labor movement, the Negro people, the economics of the imperialist monopoly era, world affairs, the socialist policies and achievements of the Soviet Union, and numerous problems of current politics.

An outstanding contribution of Alexander Trachtenberg has been his indefatigable labors to bring the truth of the first socialist state, the Soviet Union, to the workers and people of our country, and to promote friendship and lasting peace between the U.S.A. and the USSR.

Alexander Trachtenberg has helped develop writers in creative literature, criticism, philosophy, and science.

He has kept alive the old tradition of popular and socialist movements in this country of mass literature distributions, of pamphleteering for the laboring man and the common folk.

He has provided for our country a vast body of literature encompassing the greatest social theory of our time, the best world of thought, as well as the best products of Marxist and progressive thinking in America.

This literature lives on. It cannot be jailed. It cannot be legislated or witchhunted out of existence. It has been read by millions of Americans and is to be found in their homes throughout the land. It continues to inspire masses of people, who will not be scared out of thinking by the anti-Communist hysteria.

The beloved democratic traditions of our people live on. They grow in struggle against the fascist McCarthyites, the bookburners who would destroy the literature, in the face of its slanderous distortion and persecution by the enemies of democracy and peace, is in keeping with our best traditions.

Freedom for Alexander Trachtenberg, Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis, all Smith Act victims, and all political prisoners, to carry forward the American way of life as it was always understood and fought for by the people!

Good health, Comrade Trachtenberg, and many more years of glorious activity in the service of the American workingclass and nation, for the happiness and peace of all humanity.

Will Credits to Latin America Spur or Strangle Industry?

By VICTOR PERLO

II

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS that will come up at the Inter-American Economic Conference, which opened yesterday in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is that of credits to aid the industrialization of the Latin American countries. What kind of credits are necessary?

Already the U. S. Export-Import Bank and the World Bank—dominated by the United States—grant credits for use in Latin America. The former confines itself almost wholly to aiding U. S. corporations in Latin America, rather than the independent industrialization of the area. The latest large Export-Import Bank credit was a \$100-million loan to a subsidiary of the American Smelting & Refining Co. for development of copper mining in Peru. Other big "Ex-Im" loans have been to bail out U. S. banks and manufacturers delayed in receiving payments from Latin American countries because of the low foreign currency reserves of these countries.

World Bank loans to Latin American countries have been mainly for construction of power plants, railroads and highways needed by U. S. corporations to facilitate extraction and transportation of minerals and other raw materials.

The credits from neither of

these two sources tend to further the development of independent industry.

Recently the Soviet Union offered long-term credits for industrialization to India and Indonesia on terms similar to those granted China—interest of 2 percent, the funds to be used by the borrowing country for the development of industry completely under the borrowers' control and conforming to their needs for basic economic development.

Credits on such terms by the U. S. Government to Latin American governments would represent genuine assistance. Such loans might be made either by U. S. Government alone or in collaboration with other countries through some truly international bank, as distinguished from the Wall Street controlled World Bank.

TO THINK that the present reactionary Eisenhower-Dulles Administration will voluntarily initiate such a policy is to believe in miracles. But even this administration, however reluctantly, responds to pressure. Well in advance of the conference, Latin American countries suggested formation of an Inter-American Fund or Bank for loans to industries owned by private nationals of Latin American countries. Washington rejected this proposal. However,

less than two weeks before the Rio conference, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey announced that the Administration would seek Congressional approval for a similar project, a proposed International Finance Corporation to finance privately owned industrial projects in less developed countries.

He called for a total capital of \$100 million, of which the U. S. would supply \$35 million.

At best, as proposed, this is a mere token amount, a gesture, in relation to the needs. The big business Journal of Commerce explained editorially that Latin American considerations forced the Humphrey statement—"The Administration's unwillingness to send the U. S. delegation to the Inter-American Economic Conference in Rio de Janeiro next week with empty hands" (Nov. 15, 1954).

MORE SIGNIFICANT is last year's United Automobile Workers' proposal for a United Nations International Development Fund to which the United States would contribute billions of dollars each year. Such a fund, in contrast to the billions spent on armaments, would genuinely aid U. S. and world prosperity and make for peace instead of war. But pressure from the bulk of the U. S. labor movement would be required to

(Continued on page 6)

Who's Who in McC Petitions

(Continued from page 3)

Ohio millionaires. He is vice-president and director of the Warren, O., Telephone Co.; director of Lima Telephone and Telegraph, Mt. Vernon Telephone Corp., Ohio Central Telephone Corp. and Bellefontaine United Telephone Corp., all in Ohio.

Banking Ties

Berry is also vice-president and director of the Ohio Service Holding Corp., director of Dayton's Third National Bank & Trust Co., vice-president and director of Springfield, O., Coal and Ice Co., director of Hulman Realty Corp., director of Elyria Telephone Co., director of Florida Telephone Corp., director of Oakwood Street Railway, vice-president and director of Cooper & Jackson Co., director of Laughter Corp., director of Elyria-Lorian Broadcasting Co., vice-president of Skyland Broadcasting Co., director of Telephone Bond and Share Co. and director of Dayton Suburban Bus Lines.

• Harold M. Cole, 6 E. 72 St., New York City, attorney, partner in the law firm of Cole, Griems & Friedman, 30 Broad St. Cole is on the board of the Bank of Montclair, N.J., Eversharp, Inc., and Denman Tire & Rubber Co. He is a member of the advisory board of American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

• Walter E. Ditmars, 777 Prospect Ave., West Hartford, Conn. He is president and treasurer of Gray Manufacturing Co., president and member of the board of directors of Gray Research & Devel. Co., president and director of Autograph Sales Co., president and director of Autograph Co. of New York and director of the Colt Arms Manufacturing Co. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1919.

• George Brainard Fowler, Holyoke, Mass., vice-president and treasurer of the Valley Paper Co., and director of Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Co., Holyoke.

• Fred H. Goodwin, 140 E. 81 St., New York City, vice-president and director of Brown, Harris Stevens, Inc., financial firm, 67 Wall St. He is trustee of the Gov. Drummer Academy, South Blyfield, Mass. and trustee of the Browning School, New York City.

Financier

• R. A. Hummel, 37 Lakeside Drive, Larchmont, N.Y. A leading financier in the cement business both here and abroad, he is chairman of the Lone Star Cement Corp., 100 Park Ave., New York City. This firm has 6,000 employees and the chief product is Portland Cement. Hummel is president and member of the board of directors of Cuban Portland Cement Corp., Argentine Portland Cement Co. and Uruguay Portland Cement Co.

In addition, Hummel is member of the board of directors of American & Foreign Power Co., Inter-American Safety Council, Inc., Pan American Society, Inc. and Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce. He is chairman of the Portland Cement Association and member of the board of the financial firm of Carey-Baxter-Kennedy, Inc.

• Albert Penn, Syracuse, Ind., president and director of Penn Controls, Inc., Goshen, Ind. This firm manufactures automatic controls for heating, refrigeration, air conditioning and pumps and engines.

• Paul A. Redmond, 706 S. 29 St., Birmingham, Ala., president, general manager and director of Alabama Mills, Inc., textile mill with 2,350 employees.

Hollywood

The Hollywood movie industry is represented in the save-Joe petition drive by Gen. Van Fleet, who was elected in 1953 as a di-

rector of 20th Century Fox Film Co. He buddied up with Greek fascists and royalists when he went to Greece in 1948 as the military advisor for fascist forces in the civil war against Greek democracy.

Gen. Stratemeyer has also recruited into his New York McCarthy group Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, wife of the former Montana Senator. She is a member of the policy committee of the Chicago group. Mrs. Wheeler is quoted in John Roy Carlson's book "Under Cover" (pp 254) as having written for Charles Coughlin's fascist paper, "Social Justice."

Other leading figures serving on the New York save-Joe national committee are Mrs. Grace Brouse, president of the big business-backed American Coalition of Patriotic Societies; former Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, who warned of the fascist danger in a speech, May 26, 1946, but later deserted to the reactionary camp; Mrs. Lola Lee Bruening-

ton, Penscola, Fla., chairman of the defense committee of the super-patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution, and Charles Edison, former Democratic governor of New Jersey.

The Stratemeyer group has tailored its publicity to appeal demagogically to those who have specific worries about current national and international problems. It is reaching out across the land, trying to gather in its fold rabid opponents to the New Deal of Roosevelt, those imbued with anti-communist hysteria, and it is making a powerful demagogic appeal to those who are discontented with the progress in the search for economic security and peace.

The save-Joe movement has set its sights to win the mass of American people for fascism and war.

(Tomorrow's article will show who is behind "For America," the organization backing McCarthy in Chicago.)

Despite Illness, Sends \$10 to Save His Paper

"The paper gets better and better every day, and is an indispensable factor in the struggle for peace and against fascism," writes an old-timer reader from the east side (New York) in sending \$10 to the Worker \$60,000 fund campaign. He adds he has been ill, but hopes to send more real soon.

The letter goes on to say that "too many of us felt that McCarthy's defeat was in the bag," but "we can always be sure The Worker will lead the way."

From a veteran—if young—supporter of the paper in Chicago comes \$5 with an "all honor to Peggy Wellman," the courageous wife of Smith Act victim Saul Wellman and herself facing deportation. There is \$5 from a Cleveland; \$2 from Bergen county, N. J.; \$2 out of social security check by an 80-year-old Cincinnati supporter; \$5 from Toledo; \$10 from Quincy, Mass.; \$5 from a Passaic worker who promises another \$5 as soon as acknowledged; \$5 from New Brunswick; \$10 from readers in Eastern Pa., who find Joe North always tops, especially his Nov. 14 Worker column.

That wonderful Chelsea-Lincoln Square bunch were up with another \$52, making their tally as they figure it—\$282 so far. It's a bit higher because some individuals they don't know about bring money directly to us. "More to come," they say. We're sure of it.

Our columnist and outstanding national woman leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn sends \$5 given her by an 88-year-old old-timer. There is \$5 from J. C. with a request for acknowledgment in the paper; the ever-present Phillips of Brooklyn is here with her "buck" (every week there are one, two, or three of these all-year-round).

"For my children's future, for peace, bread and roses," writes a \$5 contributor. And from the Bronx comes \$2, "our second payment towards our pledge to our paper." They send it in honor of Cecile and Jack, the two young lovers about whom Joe North wrote last Sunday.

There is \$2 from W. New York, N. J.; \$7 from Springfield, Mass.; \$10 from Greenwich, Conn., and another \$10 and \$2 from Chicago. A Detroit sends \$5 and another \$2.50. There is \$20 from Manhattan for Rodney.

From Boston comes \$55, of which \$25 is from Lynn workers, \$15 from New Bedford readers; \$10 from Chelsea and \$5 from a Boston jobless worker.

An Ozone Parker (Queens) brings up \$6.50; there is \$5 from Rebecca of the Bronx;

\$101.65 brought in by Crown Heights, Brooklyn readers; \$12.50 from members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; \$25 from Bronx painters and another \$35 from Manhattan painters; \$21 from rural Connecticut for Platt; \$50 from a garment worker who wants \$25 to be credited to Platt and \$25 to Rodney; Brownsville youth send \$10, and another Brownsville reader \$5. There is \$5 from a hotel worker \$14 from some Brooklyn electrical workers; \$44.50 from Brooklyn social workers; \$7 from some distributive workers.

From fur workers, members of the joint board, there is \$100. They've been coming in steadily. And there is another \$60 from a Harlemite, who wants it to go for "political action."

Thursday's contributions include \$20 from Stamford, Conn.; \$25 from a Latvian worker in Union City, N. J., who is on the ball in every drive; \$5 from a Grand Rapids, Mich. worker who faces political persecution and has been unable to work for the past few months; \$1 from North Bergen, N. J., from a reader unable to work; \$5 from a worker on social security in Ann Arbor, Mich.; \$10 from a Yorkville reader who writes: "Yorkville says the D. W. must go on. Five from a reader who sent before and says 'will keep it coming whenever possible.'"

Included to is the weekly contribution of an ad man who pays anything from 50 cents to \$2 for various articles, editorials he picks out daily. This week it added up to \$18 worth. He writes:

"Either I've got to increase my where-with-all to pay for all the specially good items or you better not make the paper so good!"

"Anyway—just tell your readers bluntly—If you want it to arrive, it's got to survive."

There is \$7.20 from St. Louis, \$5 from Kenosha, Wis.; another \$10 from Milwaukee; \$5 from Toledo; \$1 from Mount Vernon for Pittman; \$25 from Chicago; \$10 from Detroit; \$5 from St. Paul; \$5 from Dearborn, Mich.; \$5 from Detroit for Rodney.

A Brownsville reader sends \$1; there is \$20 from Joe Fields; \$35 from east side friends, who have contributed often and will some more; \$25 from Staten Island friends; \$16 from Amalgamated Clothing Workers; \$14 from Manhattan's 13th A.D. and \$35 from the 11th A.D. in Harlem; \$8 from Yorkville friends; \$10 from a couple of Brooklyn carpenters, and \$5.70 from a Bronx

Latin America

(Continued from Page 5)

give such a program a chance.

Always, in talking of international loans, the main stress must be on conditions to the loans. Today Export-Import Bank loans, niggardly as they are in relation to Latin America, serve to further economic and political domination of our neighbors below the Rio Grande. They are one of the instruments used to gear the Latin American countries into the Wall Street-Washington war program and to weld an almost solid bloc of Latin American votes in the UN.

The U. S. Government, the government of an imperialist state, will never make loans except to tighten the claws of piratical corporations on other countries unless forced to do otherwise, or unless the present big business government is replaced by a people's government. Hence—United States workers, while supporting the demand of Latin American governments for loans to finance independent industrial development, should insist they be without strings and should oppose all loans of an enslaving character, which fasten the grip of foreign corporations on Latin American countries.

THE MAIN LINE of U. S. officials at Rio will be to encourage private U. S. capital in Latin America. Henry Holland Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, calls for "assurance of equal treatment to domestic and foreign investors." That is, the Latin American governments must treat equally the giant U. S. oil and copper trusts, and the weak native capitalists. Obviously, the latter will be utterly crushed in this "equal" competition.

To the extent that Latin American governments accede to this demand, independent economic development will be retarded. Holland also calls for "reasonable assurance of an opportunity to repatriate profits."

In 1953 Latin American countries exported \$7 billion of goods, but were able to import only \$5.2 billion. Were these countries getting richer from this excess of exports? Hardly. The difference was almost wholly accountable by the various kinds of tribute paid to U. S. and other foreign corporations collecting dividends on mines and oil wells in Latin America, monopolizing ocean freight and insurance, taking payment for a whole series of "services" such as patent and film royalties and management fees.

And this difference of \$1.8 billion is far from the entire picture. It doesn't measure the overcharging on sales to Latin America, the underpayment on purchases from Latin America. In addition, a good part of the \$5.2 billion of imports is not for the Latin American peoples, but for the use of United States corporations and their officials.

These billions per year in foreign profits are the potential development capital of Latin America. So long as Latin American countries must pay them, they are doomed to a shortage of capital for their own development. Eliminate the tribute to Wall Street, and there will be plenty of capital.

THE FACT is that the people of the U. S., as distinct from the big corporations, have a real stake in the industrialization of Latin America. With rising living standards in Latin America that will be necessary to realize industrialization, the total market for goods will expand many times. Trade with the United States will increase, but it will no longer have its present lep-

carpenter. From Knoxville, Tenn., comes \$5 to be credited to Alan Max. cludes \$20 from Stamford, Conn.

sided character. While Latin America will produce a greater proportion of what it needs, it will import greater quantities of high quality machinery which now are available chiefly to U.S. corporations.

Mexico, bordering our country to the South, has twice as many people as Canada on our northern border. But Mexico has little industry and very low living standards. Canada has a substantial development of industry and much higher living standards. Our exports to Canada are five times our exports to Mexico.

Only special interest groups, which make enormous profits out of the poverty and economic backwardness of Latin America, gain by holding back industrialization. Workers in the United States will gain in employment by promoting industrialization in that area.

(The next article will discuss the stake of U. S. workers in upholding the right of Latin American governments to expropriate and nationalize the properties of the Wall Street trusts.)

ICC Examiner Rules Against Jimcrow Trains

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended today that the ICC forbid southern railroads to segregate Negro passengers on interstate trains.

Examiner Howard Hosmer held that the Interstate Commerce Act bars railroads from subjecting any passenger to "any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage."

His ruling, which is subject to approval by the full commission, was given in a case brought by the NAACP against 12 major railroads serving the South and against the Richmond Terminal Railway Co.

Order Vote at Six Cone Textile Plants

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Nov. 21 (FP).—The regional NLRB has ordered bargaining elections at six Cone Mills plants where the CIO Textile Workers Union is engaged in a comeback try.

Present bargaining rights are held by the AFL United Textile Workers. The CIO union was the original bargaining agent at five of the plants but lost them to the AFL in 1952 during a secession movement. The sixth plant was organized by the AFL in January, 1953. About 6,000 workers are involved in the contest.

Day for the voting has not yet been set.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
STAINLESS STEEL PLATWARE—at low net prices. Wallets, Compacts, Lighters 40% off. New, Exceptional Hi-Fi Phone \$149.95—\$119.90. Portable Typewriter \$64.50—\$51.00. Lionel Sets, \$22.50 and up 33 1-3% off.

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Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Chaplin's *Modern Times* (1936) is having its first revival run in many years throughout Europe and in Canada too. As with *Limelight*, Chaplin's theme music in *Modern Times* has become one of the top hit tunes of the day under the title *Smile*. One of the recordings is by Nat (King) Cole.

A 16mm movie, *Song Of A Man*, about the great Bulgarian poet, Nikola Vaptsaroff who died fighting the Nazis, is being held up by the Customs in Detroit.

As if we have enough TV crime shows with U.S. settings, a producer by the name of Al Schatz is planning to go to Sweden to film a series of 39 crime stories with Swedish settings and with English-speaking Swedish casts. The stories will be based on the writings of Harry Suderman, Swedish crime expert who authored *The Lot Of A Policeman*.

S.B. of Manhattan thinks *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* should have been panned instead of praised by this column. He says he found it "synthetic, raucous, theatrical (in the worst Broadway sense and you can include *Oklahoma* in that category too, for my money!) and its alleged folksiness completely contrived and brittle. When Hollywood tries to serve up its erotic extravaganzas in such pseudo-naive and tuneful sauce, the result is hardly worth cheering about!" [Relax S.B., the film is *Seven Brides* (a harmless and pleasant hour's entertainment) not Mickey Spillane!]

America's Town Meeting of the Air is debating an interesting subject tonight on Radio Station WABC at 9: "What Happened To the Good Neighbor Policy."

A note from London tells us that Soviet composer Aram Khachaturian will conduct the Philharmonia Orchestra in a program of his own compositions at the Royal Albert Hall in London on Sunday, Dec. 5. The sponsor is the Society for Cultural Relations with USSR. A highlight of the concert will be the first performance in England of Khachaturian's *In Memoriam and Poeme*. Piano Concerto (played by Moura Lympany) and the Gayaneh Ballet Suite which includes the *Sabre Dance* will also be heard. The Komitas Quartet, "one of the Soviet Union's finest quartets" is scheduled to give a concert at London's Wigmore Hall on Dec. 2. They will do Schubert's Quartet in D Minor, Shostakovich's Quartet No. 1, op. 49 and Beethoven's Quartet Op. 18 No. 3. The Komitas is the Armenian State String Quartet.

Ilya Ehrenburg, Alexei Surkov, Konstantin Simonov, Alexander Fadayev and other leading Soviet writers have sent greetings to novelist Howard Fast on his 40th birthday.

FUND DRIVE: Z.M. of Providence, R.I., sends another \$1 which he says is "toward my university"; a garment worker contributes \$25 through the column and there's \$21 from "Rural Connecticut."

Previously Acknowledged \$359.00
Today's Additions 47.00

Total \$406.00

California College Presidents Adopt Plan to Reduce Students

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 21.—It used to be that eliminating "frills" was the main means advocated for cutting public education costs. Comes now the next step—eliminating students.

A meeting of state college presidents here unanimously adopted a recommendation for increasing entrance requirements as a means of holding down freshman enrollment.

The action was prompted by the fact that thousands of students were denied admission to state colleges this year on the grounds that the budgeted enrollment had been reached. Such action was illegal, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown has ruled.

The college presidents has recommended each institution should be empowered to draft its own entrance requirements.

The college presidents met as a \$32,413,253 proposed budget to support California's ten state colleges for 1955-56 came under study.

The figure was a 32 percent increase over the current year caused by a 32 percent increase in the number of expected students from 31,996 to 42,490.

The turning away of students

earlier this year took place when enrollment far exceeded the expected registration provided for in the 1954-55 budget.

High Court Gets Walter Irvin Plea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The U. S. Supreme Court was asked yesterday to review the case of Walter Lee Irvin, Negro youth in Florida facing the electric chair in a rape frameup.

Irvin's attorneys filed a petition contending that Florida authorities had obtained a conviction by the "knowing use" of fabricated evidence and perjured testimony, and by suppressing evidence favorable to him.

A five-year legal battle has been waged for Irvin.

Irvin and another Negro youth, Samuel Shepherd, were convicted in 1949 of charges of raping a white woman at Groveland, Lake County, Fla.

In November, 1951, Irvin was wounded and Shepherd was killed by the Lake County Sheriff, Willis V. McCall while they were shackled and being transferred.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Dinah Shore (4) 7:30
Cavalcade of America: Origins of Thanksgiving (7) 7:30
Movie: Letter From An Unknown Woman (9) 7:30 & 10
Martha Raye (4) 8
Halls of Ivy—Ronald Colman—Benita Hume (2) 8:30
Twenty Questions—Quiz (7) 8:30
Danny Thomas (7) 9
Paragon Playhouse: The Journey (9) 9:30
Life With Father (2) 10
See It Now—Ed Murrow (2) 10:30
It's A Great Life—comedy (4) 10:30
Laurel & Hardy in Devil's Brother (2) 11:15
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1



Martha Raye is on TV tonight (Tuesday), Channel 4 at 8.

RADIO

John Vandercook, news WABC 7
Edward R. Murrow, news, WQXR 7:45
Schubert Violin & Piano Sonata in A, WQXR 7:30
Vivaldi Concerto Grosso in F WQXR 8:05
America's Town Meeting: What Happened to the Good Neighbor Policy, WABC 9

MOVIES

A Star Is Born, Victoria
UPA Mr. Magoo Cartoon Festival, 5th Ave. Cinema
True Friends (new Soviet film), Stanley
Bread Love & Dreams (Italian), Paris.
Aida—opera on film (Italian), Little Carnegie
Lili, 52nd St. Translux.
High and Dry (British), Sutton
Little Kidnappers (British) Translux 60th St.
The Detective (British), Fine Arts
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Translux 72nd St. (revival)
Beau Brummel, Loew's circuit
Hansel & Gretel (puppets) Broadway
Mr. Hulot's Holiday (Jacques Tati) Art
Beauties in the Night (French), 68th St. Playhouse
Ugetsu (Japanese) & Stars of Russian Ballet (Russian) Thalia
Blue Angel & Children of Paradise (French) 55th St.

DRAMA

In Splendid Error, Greenwich Mews
Twelfth Night—Shakespeare, Jan Hus Auditorium
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
Kismet, Ziegfeld
The Nutcracker, N.Y. City Ballet—City Center. Thru Dec. 19
Way of the World by Congreve, Cherry Lane Theatre

Theatre

'Abie's Irish Rose' Gets New Look in Revival

By HARRY RAYMOND

One night in 1922, when Warren G. Harding was in the White House promising the nation it was headed for a long period of "normalcy," most of the drama critics, including my old friend Heywood Brown, were busy at their typewriters advising readers of next day's newspapers that a Broadway play which had just opened was a "turkey." The playgoers read the unfavorable reviews, then proceeded to confound the critics by standing in line for tickets until the show had broken a record with 2,327 consecutive performances.

You guessed right. The play was "Abie's Irish Rose," by Anne Nichols. It was revived in 1937. Now it is back again behind the glaring white lights of the marquee of the refurbished Holiday Theatre.

It's a bit different than the play that packed them in 32 years ago. It's the same old sentimental story, however, of the Jewish boy who marries a Catholic girl to be disowned by their prejudiced parents who are finally reconciled to the match during a Christmas Day visit to the pair's newborn twin offspring.

Miss Nichols has rewritten her script. She has brought it up to date, presenting Abie Levy as a World War II Air Force lieutenant, who met and married Rosemary Murphy secretly in England where she was singing as a USO entertainer. There is a new character added, too, a Baptist Air Force chaplain who performed the overseas nuptials. There are, of course, the two ceremonies by a Jewish rabbi and a Catholic priest. I was somewhat disappointed when Murray Stand, our city clerk, did not step out on the stage and complete the cycle by performing a fourth civil ceremony.

"Abie's Irish Rose" is still a creaky play. The writing is prosaic and commonplace. It relies on ancient warmed over clichés for laughs. It applies the old melodramatic tricks of the theatre mechanically. The solution of its



ANNA APPEL

dramatic problem is ever-simplified. Yet, this new version has a humanist quality.

Miss Nichols remembers the great war against fascism. She has heard the war drums beat again after the defeat of Hitler and Mussolini. She has seen race prejudice on the march again. And she reveals her concern for the present state of the world by inserting into this revival a plea for brotherhood of peoples, for peace.

"Abie's Irish Rose" is not great theatre art. But it does in its own mild pedestrian way say something that needs to be said more often on the stage of the legitimate theatre today.

It does not call on all resources of the fine cast of actors who are performing it under Miss Nichols' personal direction. But Ludwig Donath, who came here from the Vienna theatre when Hitler moved in, gives a distinguished performance as the Jewish father. Anna Appel, too, is a standout as the sentimental and talkative next door neighbor, Mrs. Cohen. There are good performances by Neil Fitzgerald as the fiery Irish father, Roger De Koven as the rabbi, Lou Gilbert as the understanding Mr. Cohen and Douglas Rutherford as the priest. Val Dufour and Judith Paige play the roles of Abie and Rosemary with the necessary youthful freshness and verve.

TERCENTENARY EXHIBIT OF JEWISH LIFE IN DETROIT

By RALPH ELLISON

DETROIT, Nov. 22. — Three hundred years ago, the St. Charles, a French sailing vessel brought 23 Jewish refugees to Nieuw Amsterdam. In his proclamation of Jewish Centenary Month, celebrating the arrival of the St. Charles, Gov. Williams declared:

"The Jews came to America with hope in their hearts, ideas in their minds and muscles in their arms. They have shared in the building of a nation, its struggles, its set-backs and its victories. They have helped to support and to advance the principles of freedom and equality without regard for race or creed upon which our great democracy is founded."

In acknowledgement of the Tercentenary, the Detroit Historical Museum is now presenting, until Dec. 31, an excellent though incomplete exhibition of "Jewish Life and Culture in Detroit."

Excellent, because it shows in great detail, the historical, religious and cultural contributions of the Jews to our city and nation. Excellent, because, it reveals:

"Every right the Jews of Nieuw Amsterdam achieved, they earned dearly by invoking the law of justice. They had to fight for the privilege of owning homes, of trading with the Indians, of engaging in retail trade, and of worshipping their God in the manner they were taught by their fathers."

Excellent, because it reminds us of the basic principle of American

immigration, as described by Emma Lazarus:

"Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to be free.

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore Send these the homeless tempest-tost to Me,

I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Excellent, yet incomplete. Incomplete, because it omits reference to Jews in Detroit as basic and manual workers. The contributions of Gershwin, Kahn, Lazarus, Haym Salomon, Jolson, etc., are noted, and rightly so. But Jews, have also played an important role in the basic work of our community, in auto, tool and die, building trades, bakery, office, etc. Such omission leaves a distorted notion that Jews are solely bankers and professionals. They are also basic and manual workers.

Incomplete, too, because it omits the role the Jews are playing in Detroit today, in the fight against McCarthyism. Such heroic Detroiters as Carl Winter, Nat Ganley, Saul Wellman, Phillip Schatz and many many others, in their struggle for democratic rights today, have earned their honored place in such an exhibit.

If additional funds were appropriated for the Historical Museum in the forthcoming city budget, perhaps it could then expand similar exhibits for all the national minority groups in Detroit.

'We Visited Russia' New Documentary Saturday at Stanley

"We Visited Russia," full length documentary film made by Kenneth Wright, head of the British Broadcasting Co., opens Saturday at the Stanley Theatre.

Described as "an outstanding example of cooperation between

two countries," the film records the visit that Mr. Wright and a group of British musicians and artists made to the USSR earlier this year. The camera visits opera houses, building sites, construction projects in various parts of the

country. Highlights include opera and ballet sequences with Ulanova, Tchabukiani, Lepeshinskaya and other famous Soviet artists. An extra attraction will be the Soviet animated fantasy: *The Trip To The Moon*.

Harriman Told of Lane's Role in Rosenberg Case

Governor-elect Averell Harriman has been asked to reconsider his appointment of former U.S. Attorney Myles Lane as a legislative and administrative advisor, on the ground that there is a document linking Lane to a secret deal in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

A reproduction of the document was mailed to Harriman on Friday by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which said in an accompanying letter:

"We feel it our duty to bring to your attention facts bearing on the appointment of former U. S. Attorney Myles Lane as one of your legislative and administrative advisors. We are submitting for your study a reproduction of a document which reveals conclusively that Myles Lane, using the power of his position as prosecuting attorney, entered into a secret bargain to obtain the prosecution testimony in the case of Morton Sobell and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"We believe that the facts disclosed in this document make Lane unfit to serve in the position to which he has been named and we respectfully urge that you reconsider your appointment of him."

The document referred to is a reproduction of a memorandum from the file of O. John Rogge law firm, which defended David and Ruth Greenglass and Max Elitcher, chief prosecution witnesses in the trial. It was first published in France and was subsequently admitted to be authentic by the Rogge firm.

The committee pointed out to Harriman that the memorandum reveals that Lane had entered into a secret agreement not to indict David Greenglass, from whom he was soliciting testimony. But when the late Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, charged that a deal was in the making, Lane hastily called a conference with the Rogge attorneys and said a new arrangement would have to be worked out.

That memorandum, initialed by RHC (presumably Robert H. Goldman, an attorney in the Rogge firm) on Aug. 23, 1950, reads in part as follows:

"Lane, the assistant U. S. attorney, called me at 1 o'clock and told me that something important had come up with respect to New Mexico and would I and/or Fabricant see him this afternoon. I told him that I could and HJF (Fabricant) would come with me.

"Lane wanted to know when OJR (Rogge) would return and I told him that we had expected him and in fact were trying to ascertain

exactly when he would return. HJF and I went over to see Lane at 4 o'clock.

"He told us that Bloch had earlier in the day argued to the judge at the arraignment of his clients that they were absolutely innocent and that from the fact that Greenglass was not indicted but merely named as a co-conspirator in the New York indictment, it looked to Bloch as if the government had made a deal with you as Greenglass' attorney.

"Lane felt that we would now have to consider the question of whether it was OK that Greenglass be indicted here in a superseding indictment and not merely named as a co-conspirator. He would then be a defendant and be tried here in New York, but would testify against the others. (see also the newspaper clipping)

"The New Mexico district attorney, acting on instructions from the Attorney General's office, with whom Lane had been in touch, would agree to such a procedure. Lane pointed out that he thought it was obviously advantageous for both sides for the matter to be decided in New York. HJF told Lane that if there was no hurry we would not want to give a definite commitment but that it would seem that such an arrangement would probably be approved by OJR.

"I thought at least that I should make a purely off the record inquiry as to whether Dave could

not testify as a co-conspirator in New York but not as a defendant and that the question of his plea be postponed. But Lane said that something should be done on this before Sept. 6 and reiterated again it was to our advantage not to take any chance of getting before a judge in New Mexico, clearly indicating that he felt in a small state like New Mexico they might well prefer to give a good stiff sentence (of course he added he did not want to sell us anything, and so forth).

The Sobell committee cited portions in the memorandum which it charged implicated Lane in seeking pre-trial newspaper publicity aimed at prejudicing the case against Sobell and the Rosenbergs.

The memorandum, apparently referring to Oliver Pilat of the N.Y. Post, said:

"Also, I had lunch with Ruth, Pilat and HJF. We looked at Pilat's articles. They look OK, but HJF as a precaution told Lane previously he would insist Pilat, who already had two conferences with Saypol, show the draft of the articles to Saypol or Lane."

The committee also quoted from the memorandum to show that Lane had been attempting to bargain with Sobell.

Morton Sobell is now starting his fifth year in prison—his third in Alcatraz, where he is forbidden visits by his children. Efforts are being made to transfer him from Alcatraz and to obtain a new trial.

STAND AGAINST UMT IS AFFIRMED BY GRANGE MEET

SPOKANE, Nov. 21.—A strong reaffirmation of the Grange's traditional opposition to universal, compulsory military service was urged on delegates to the organization's 88th national convention here by National Grange Master Herschel D. Newsom.

Another major issue figuring in the convention is public power. Washington State Master A. Lars Nelson indicated the Grange in this state would like to strengthen

the national organization's stand in favor of public power, but that "we wrote the statement approved by the convention last year and I think we are going to have to be satisfied with that."

Last year's statement does not measure up to the need to combat the Eisenhower administration's program of giving away power and other national resources to private interests, in the view of many Grangers. The statement advocates river development "for the greatest good of all interests, public and private."

It is expected the Grange will bitterly oppose this Administration move to turn the technical work of the Soil Conservation Service over to the states, Nelson charged that "somewhere . . . in the Administration there is a concerted effort to get rid of soil conservation."

Circulate Censure Petitions in Washington State

SEATTLE, Nov. 22.—Pressure on Washington state's Democratic Senators Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson to lead a fight for undiluted censure of Sen. Joseph McCarthy is mounting here.

Neither Senator has broken silence on the issue.

In a Civil Rights Congress petition campaign, circulators working downtown streets in a Saturday downpour obtained more than 100 signatures.

The petition drive is continuing, with CRC chapters and individuals throughout the state participating. At the same time, CRC has initiated a program of contacting legislators of both parties, union leaders, ministers and other public spokesmen.

DENTISTS WATCH PAINLESS DRILL

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Dentists have had their first look at a "painless dental drill."

Dr. Philip Steen, of New York, demonstrated the drill at a meeting of the Alpha Omega, national dentist fraternity, meeting yesterday.

He said the drill, powered by sound waves beyond the range of the human ear, eliminates heat, pressure and vibration, causes of most pain in ordinary tooth drilling.

The drill, however, will not be available to the profession generally for some time, Steen said.

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DEADLINES:
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For Friday and weekend—
Tuesday, 11 A.M.

Happy Thanksgiving to All
Our Readers

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Trade Query, Giants, Life, UCLA, Dear News

"AREN'T YOU jumping to conclusions too fast on the Baltimore deal being a steal for the Yanks? Didn't they say the same thing last spring when the Yanks got Ed Robinson and Byrd from the A's for a group of minor leaguers? . . . Scribe."

Dear "Scribe"—There's always an element of chance and possible surprises in trades including many players, but I fail to see the similarity to last year's trade. Who called that a steal for the Yanks? How can you compare Robinson and Byrd in potential value to Turley, Larsen and Hunter?

Robinson came on as a slow footed veteran with a .247 batting average, though a long ball threat. Byrd, it is true, figured an attractive strongarmed pitching prospect despite his record of 11 wins, 20 losses with the A's. But the Yanks were giving up Vic Power, a much sought young star player who had torn the American Association apart and was deemed ready by all, plus Jim Finigan, a good looking young third sacker and .300 hitter in the minors, and Don Bollweg, who hit a solid .297 in part time work with the Yanks. This was called a deal helpful to both teams, logical enough to enable the Yanks to say Power's color had nothing to do with it, but by no means a "steal." Philadelphia was very happy about it. There was a lot more future in it for them.

As it turned out, neither Robinson nor Byrd provided any decisive help for the Yanks, which was no great surprise. Power was something of a disappointment, though after recovering from a beaning, he picked up 20 points in the final month to finish the second best hitter on the A's, and could pick up right from there as a sophomore in Kansas City. Bollweg broke a finger and never could be estimated as a regular, Finigan proved ready.

We don't want to keep writing the same thing every day, but Baltimore gave up its chief young hopefuls in this deal, quite the opposite of Philadelphia. Imagine Cleveland trading off the young Bob Feller just as he was ready to emerge as the game's greatest pitching star. That's about what trading Turley off today amounts to. And for what? I have heard no logical explanation of Baltimore not getting even return for Turley, which would have to be a star of the stature of Mantle, Berra or Whitey Ford. The Yankees' big money is the story here, and nobody can convince me otherwise.

THE PRO GIANTS no longer seem headed for the playoffs after the close loss to the Los Angeles Rams Sunday. Losing their two top running backs on the third play of the game—Frank Gifford, who slipped on the wet going and tore knee ligaments, and Kyle Rote, who was bumped hard enough to keep him out till late in the game—did them in. For if the Giants could come within two points of winning anyhow, it figures that with the threat of Gifford and Rote running wide and passing, Chuck Conerly's passing and Ed Price's plunging would have become more effective.

Actually it is a tribute to the Giants' spectacular improvement, and their prospects for next year, that they came so close.

They were helped a bit when Deacon Dan Towler barrelled through on an apparent TD drive only to collide with the goal post and bounce back. Which raises a question. Shouldn't the goal post be considered part of the end zone? If a man with the ball hits the posts it is obvious he would have gone all the way. The pros are one step ahead of the colleges in keeping the goalposts on the goal line where they belong to enhance the field goal possibilities, but this creates the possibility of inequity in the rare case of the post becoming an immovable twelfth man on the defense and stopping a runner right on the goal line.

Bet every player in the league would vote yes on this.

A WHILE BACK, Life Magazine had as one of its two editorials an Olympic piece entitled "One Red Challenge We Should Not Meet," which included such rousing affirmations of sportsmanship as "We can't possibly win in '56 . . . it may sound like an alibi, but we say to hell with it."

We learn from friends in Australia, site of the '56 games, that Life yanked this sour grapes editorial from its overseas editions, undoubtedly figuring that while anything goes for home consumption these days if you throw in the word "red," the unabashed proposal not to play if you are not sure of winning wouldn't look so good around the rest of the world.

Life, it didn't look so good here either! And by the way, though the games themselves and not the results are the main things in the Olympics, our athletes are hardly in agreement with the Luce front office pronouncement that "we can't possibly win."

UCLA'S SMASHING finish to confirm its number one ranking on the college gridiron certainly points up the fact that the "old" single wing attack is far from dead, given a good ball club to execute it. Thirty-four points against a defense as stubborn as USC's is powerful testimony, if such was needed after the scoring of 72 against Stanford, 61 against Oregon State and 41 against Oregon.

Advices from dear old Smogville, have it that this UCLA club is really "it," the kind apt to avenge past Coast Rose Bowl indignities at the hands of the Big Ten. However, the rule forbidding the same team to go to the Bowl twice in a row keeps the UCLAs out, and it will be Ohio State vs. twice beaten and not nearly as powerpacked USC.

Thus the rule works out this year to pit the Big Ten's best against the Pacific Coast's second best, a situation which must be causing lots of anguish out Westwood way. Too bad all around, including the fact that UCLA's team is not only much better, but more representative than USC's traditionally lilywhite club, with four Negro stars and a Mexican-American, the dazzling Primo Villanueva, as chief runner and passer.

FROM EDITORIAL in the Sunday News—"Full and free discussion of all subjects of interest is barred in no classroom that we know of." Dear News, get in touch with J. F. Prufer, debate director at Roanoke College, Virginia, who said his school wouldn't provide any debaters on the subject "Should the United States Recognize Red China?" because he didn't want them to be investigated by the FBI in later life.

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